& Co., New York, \$250; Frank Wardlaw & Co., New York, \$100; Thomas & Co., Middletown, Ohio, \$100; Samuel Johnson, Chicago, \$200. The citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, will send a domation of food and clothing. More school houses have been opened for lodgers, and the male principals are required to attend to perform such duty as may be necessary.

At a meeting of the Masonic Rollef committee subscriptions amounting to \$5,000 were reported. They propose to extend aid up and down the river where suffering exists. Rollef sent to the beadquarters at Masonic temple will be carefully distributed by the Masonic committee, in connection with other charita-& Co., New York, \$250; Frank Wardlaw

committee, in connection with other charita-ble organizations, to all sufferers from the flood, irrespective of color or religion. Help is arriving freely at Newport, Ky. The chamber of commerce sent \$1,000 there and \$1,000 to Dayton, Ky.

THE HIGHEST STAGE REACHED.

THE HIGHEST, STAGE REACHED.

The river reached its highest stage at 4 a.m., when it stood 66 feet 4 inches. It began to recede at 5 a.m., and at 9 p.m. stood at 65 feet 6 inches, having declined two inches in the last hour. It is estimated that the rate of fall will be increased all night, but there is a rise coming which will check the fall if it does not give another rise. Then behind that is the rise from Pittsburg, which was coverable the preceding one. River men hind that is the rise from Pittaburg, which may overtake the preceding one. River men of experience however do not expect another flood of the dimensions of the present one. Contributions on the most liberal scale have been coming in, mainly from citizens, and all msolicited. Col. Orland Smith, president of the Cincinnati. Washington and Baltimore road, has received the following:

road, has received the following:

Baltimore, Feb. 15.

In view of suffering from disastrous floods, will you oblige me by drawing on Robert farret & Soms for \$2,000, and have it distributed as you deem best for the most needy in Cincinnati, Now-jeer, and Louisville.

J. W. Garbert.

Quite a number of contributions have been received from various cities, mostly New York, Chicago, and New Orleans, over \$16,000 in all. The Masonic committee has received vari-

The Masonic committee has received various dispatches tendering assistance. The re-union of the Scottish rite appointed for Feb. 20 has been postponed until March 13.

Two boys in a beat gathering driftwood to-day fell overboard and were drowned. Small steamers carried loads of sightseers up and down between Newport bridge and suspension bridge today.

hridge to-day.

At Maysville, Ky., the water is falling an inch per hour. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has contributed through M. Halstead \$1,000; the city council of Chillicothe, Ghio,

Southern and the Hamilton and Dayton railways will run passenger trains to-morrow. Other trains remain suspended. Freight traffic will not be resumed for several

The stock of a number of articles in Cin-cinnati is getting low and prices are advancing beyond ordinary values.

The Commercial Gazette has the following

POMEROY, OHIO, Feb. 15 .- The river rose ree inches in the last twelve hours.
MADISON, IND., Feb. 15.—The flood is at its

MILTON, IND., Feb 15 .- Every house but one is submerged. Everybody is seck.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, Feb. 15.—The losses by flood are very light. There is no further fear of disaster. In the town of Dayton, Ky., which is nino-tenths under water, the people have abolished the practice of paying for boating services. If any one degreed early for boating services. ing services. If any one demands pay for carrying people or provisions to houses, his boat is confiscated. The people devote their whole

time to assisting each other. THE SCENE IN LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Kv., Feb. 15.—The flood continues unabated. The canal is 43 feet 9 inches, and is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. It is believed, however, that the waters will come to a stand by nightfall. No additional loss of life has been reported, but probably one hundred additional dwellings and business houses are overflowed. All the manufactories near the river are closed, and thousands of workmen are out of employment. Transfer and express wagons traverse every street, stopping at the houses of citizens, who fill them with contributions for the sufferers. The water works on the extreme castern limit, beyond the point and the cut-off, have suc cumbed, and the machinery has stopped. There are two large basins containing millions of gallons of water, and it is not thought there is much danger of a scarcity. The gas works still hold out, but a few more inches will stop

the supply. CLEARING WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 15,-The Mono hela and Allegheny rivers continue to rise with nineteen feet and a half in the Monon-gahela at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and about one foot more in the Allegheny. The rain, which had been falling since early yesterday morning, ceased this morning, and the weather is now clearing. Dispatches from the head waters report the weather still rainy, and the rivers rising steadily since last night, which would indicate that there will be twenty-live feet here before the flood reaches its highest point. No damage except from

inundation is apprehended.

(At 11 to-night the Monongahela was 21 feet and stationary, and the Allegheny 22 feet and rising. The lower portions of Allegheny and Pittaburg are under water, and many families have been compelled to desert their houses for the third time in ten days. Nearly every road centering here has suffered more or less from washouts and land slides. The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road were five hours late, and in several places between Bradford and Pittsburg the tracks were of structed by falling earth and rock. The great-est inconvenience to the Panhandle road was within the city limits—small slides occurring in a number of places, and one large one in which fully 100 tons of rock came down on the tracks, demolishing three freight cars loaded with grain, and covering the tracks so completely that it required several hours to get them cleared. Late dispatches from the head waters report that rain is falling at in-tervals and the rivers are still rising slowly.

SURROUNDED BY WATER. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 15.—The tele-graph operator at Jeffersonville says they are entirely surrounded by water. Every street is under water. It is impossible to go any-where without boats. At New Albany the river is still rising with prospects of two more feet. Many are suffering terribly and are still moving to higher ground. The city is completely surrounded by water. The fol-lowing telegram from the operator at Hardentown was received this morning: "The river rose one and a half feet last night and is still Some houses were swept from their foundations and roofs taken from a few brick houses. No casualties are yet reported."

THE UPPER SUSQUERANNA. WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Feb. 15 .- Advices received by lumbermen are that it rained all day yesterday up the river. At Clearfield there is a four foot flood to-day, and the water is raising at the rate of a foot an hour. The small streams are swelling. A big river is expected here by to-morrow, and the near the lee gorge are apprehensive of dauger.

All streams emptying into the river above All streams emptying into the river above here are overflowing, and the river is rising rapidly at headwaters. A flood of over four-teen feet is bloked for here by to-morrow morning. The gorge here has backed water to Lock Haven where it is level with the dam. People there are considerably alarmed. THE RIVER RISING.

WHEELING ,W. VA., Feb. 15,-The river is twenty-eight feat and rising an inch and a half per hour. River men expect more water this rise than last. It rained all night and almost all the morning. At noon the weather was partly cloudy and warm, FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 15 .- The rivers in the state still rise rapidly. The Arkausas river is rising half an inch an hour here, and is nearly sixteen feet above low water mark. At Fort Smith the White river is rising rapidly. The water is within six feet of the railway bridge. At Hopefield, Ark., the Mississippi river bank is rapidly giving way, and the surface of the elevator track is

damaged. There is no present danger at that

THE SUSQUEHANNA GORGE. PORT DEPORTS, MD., Feb. 15.—The mild weather and continuous rain to-day has had a marked effect upon the ice pack here, and the head of the gorge has worked down until it is opposite the lower end of the town. Great channels are worn down through it on each side of the river, and with a few days more of side of the river, and with a few days more of favorable weather the gorge will have entirely disappeared. Telegrams from Clearfield say | thousand majoray.

ermen at Williamsport expect a big flood by Saturday or Sunday next. As yet there is no rise between here and Columbia and no marked change in the gorges above. It has ceased raining to-night.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held in the mayor's office here, when measures were devised for aiding the

Sufferers from the western floods.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The railef committees of the board of trade have raised \$4,000 for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Appeals for help from Jeffersenville and New Albany were refrom Jeffersonville and New Albany were re-ceived here to-day, and supplies were immo-diately sent. Reports from Lafayette, Peru, and other points say the Wabash is rising rapidly and overflowing its banks. Serious damage from ice and flood is feared. TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—A concurrent resolution was introduced in the legislature to-day instructing the joint committee on

ways and means to report an appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of Ohio flood sufferers. CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—The Masonic Relief association telegraphed to-day their eager ac-ceptance of the tender of the services of the life saving crew and apparatus stationed here. life saving crew and apparatus stationed here. Capt. Goadwein and crew, with the lifeboats, will start for the flooded district this afternoon. A general meeting of the Cleveland Masons will be held to-morrow evening to raise funds for the immediate relief of their brethren along the Ohio river who is suffering from the flood. The Cuyahoga river is rising here. In places it has already overflowed its bank, and threatens to inundate the same district recently flooded. There was a dense fog and light rain here this morning.

ing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15.—At the re-CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15.—At the request of the chamber of commerce committee the legislature amended the bill authorizing the issue of bonds for relief purposes so that the city has authority to make an immediate loan for the sun specified and issue bonds hereafter. Local capitalists will advance the money at once. The voluntary contributions have now reached about \$40,000. Manager Miles has given the Grand Opera house tomorrow afternoon for a benefit performance, and Haverly's minstrels and Mrs. Langtry and company volunteer their services. The entire gross receipts will be given to the relief committee. The private boxes will be sold on 'change at a premium.

New York, Feb. 15.—The suffering at Cincinnati from the floods did not attract attention here until this afternoon. Mr. Jay Gould at once directed that \$1,000 be sent, and suggested a general movement among business men. The Western Union Telegraph company has authorized its officers to transmit all messages for the benefit of the sufference.

all messages for the benefit of the suffer-

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—The Masonia fraternity here have sent to Cincinnati eleven skiffs a volunteer life saving crew of eight men, and large life boat. To-morrow they will send, f needed, five large yawls with an expert

sculler to man each.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In answer to the appeal for aid from Mayor Warden, of Jefferson-ville, Ind., Mayor Edson to-day requested the presidents of the various exchanges to form organizations for the purpose of responding to this and other calls which will prebably be

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE AND THE PLOODS The general superintendent of the life sav-ing service in Washington has received a report from the superintendent of the ninth district, at Buffalo, in which he says that re-ports from Louisville, Ky., show that the keeper and crew of that station are rendering inestimable service in rescuing the inhabit-ants from drowning and relieving them from want and suffering. The station has been moved to a large stone and brick building well up town. At Cleveland, Ohio, Keeper Goodwin mustered a crow of three volunteers, mounted his clinker boat on a wagen, and drove off to the rescue of those suffering from the floods of the Cavaboar view. the floods of the Cuyahoga rivev. From morning until nightfall they were busy in rescuing men, women, and children from drowning. They saved thirty-seven lives and much valuable property. The district superintendent at Buffalo has been directed by the general superintendent of the service to go to Louisville.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT. The chief signal officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin to the press: The Ohio has fallen 6 inches since yesterday afternoon at Cincinnati. The ris continues below and at Pittsburg. The Mis sissippl is above the danger line—3 feet 10 inches—at Cairo. It will reach the danger line at Memphis on Monday. Heavy rains will probably occur in the Ohio valley to-night. Cloudy weather and rain prevailed during the day in the northern states, with warmer east to south winds. Warm southerly winds and rains are also reported in the upper Mis-sissuppi valley and in the lower Missouri valley, where a severe storm is central. Heavy snow is reported from Minnesota and light snow from the Missouri valley, where the temperature has fallen below zero, with high northerly winds. Warmer, fair weather prevails to-night in the southern states. The temperature is 2° below zero at Cheyenne; it is minus 9° at Fort Buford, minus 3° at Bissions. marck, minus 1° at Fort Bennett. A cold wave is advancing from the extreme northwest, and will probably reach the Atlantic coast Saturday night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Work of the Flames in Various Sections of the Country.

DEFIANCE, OHIO, Feb. 15 .- A fire here last night damaged the stores of Flickinger & Blair and F. A. B. Lowe to the extent of \$20,000. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15 .- Last night Goraline & Sons' tannery, at Parma Corners. was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$9,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A large part of the village of Swartz Creek, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss, \$12,000; insur-BAYFIELD, Wis., Feb. 15.—The county

court house was destroyed by fire, with valuable papers, yesterday. Most of the records are safe. The loss is \$15,000; insurance, \$3,000. BURLINGTON, VT., Feb. 15.—The Central ouse block, occupied partly by Andrew Bontin, millinery and crockery, and partly as a boarding house, was burned to-night. Bon-tin's loss is \$25,000. Loss to the boaders is about \$5,000.

The Assay Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The assay commission sat until 5 o'clock, Judge Butler presiding. The committee on weighing reported that all the sample coins from the Philadelphia mint were within the limit of exactness required by law, few varying from exactness by more than half the telerance. The committee on counting reported that the requisite number of coins had been submitted from the various mints. The committee on assaying did not report, but it is learned that all the coins from the Philadelphia mint were found of absolute standard in fineness. from the San Francisco and Carson City mints were within the limits prescribed by law. All the silver coins from New Orleans were right, but two gold pieces assayed slightly below the standard. A secfrom nd assay of these suspected coins will be add to-morrow morning, and if it corrobo-ates the first the matter will be brought to President Arthur's notice. Director Burchard denied that gold coins issued by any mints in the United States during 1882 were deficient in fineness. This is in denial of a telegram from Chicago recently that over \$20,000 coined not year at New Orleans was deficient in

Kesher Shel Barzel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The annual convention of the order of Kesher Shei Barzel Covenant of the Iron Tie, district No. 1, will convone here on Sunday next. The district comprises New York, New Jersey, the New England states, and the Dominion of Canada. The membership is about 5,000, and it has paid to the heirs of deceased members since its organization over \$300,000.

Congressional Election in Louisiana.

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 15 .- Specials to the Picugues and Times-Democrat from various points in the sixth district indicate a moder-

ECONOMISTS IN COUNCIL.

First Annual Session in this City of the New Association.

Protective and Revenue Tariffs Contrasted by Judge Lawrence.

An Able Paper by Mr. D. H. Mason on the Unconstitutionality of Treaty Tariffs.

Mr. J. B. Dixwell Explains Who Those Oppressed by the Tartiff Are

The first session of the annual meeting of the American Economists' association was held n the Y. M. C. A. building last night, Judge Lawrence in the chair, and Dr. Edward Young recording secretary. Among these

Prosent were:

Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician agricultural department: F. G. Jillson, speaker of the Rhode Island house of representatives: Edward Young, late chief of the United States bureau of statistics; W. H. Arasstronz, assistant solleitor of Internal revenue; David H. Mason, of Chicago; G. B. Dixwell, of Boston; L. Sanial, of New York; George Druper, of Hunedale; C. S. Mixter, of the consus office: H. H. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R. L. George H. Ely, of Cleveland; J. M. Wilson, of Washington; Hon, J. S. M. Williams, ex-member of congress, of Baston.

The meating was formally opened by Judge.

The meeting was formally opened by Judge Lawrence, who delivered

THE OPENING ADDRESS. The paper he read was on the contrast be-tween a protective tariff and a tariff for reve-nue only. He said, "The Association of American Economic-a was organized to sus-tain and secure such legislation by congress and otherwise as will encourage, protect, and do justice to the industries of the people of the United States." of the United States. The agencies to be em-ployed for this purpose are essays, eral discus-sion, the newspaper press, and the distribu-tion of printed matter by such means as may be voluntarily provided. The purpose of the association is so comprehensive as to favor all legislation which will secure remunerative all legislation which will secure remunerative employment for capital and a liberal reward for labor, or order that these economic forces may move onward in harmonious co-opera-tion in producing wealth to be shared in just proportion by the sources of its creators. This legislation necessarily includes all demanded in the interest of or as a matter of justice to those who labor in the production of wealth. One form of legislation essential to the prosperity of American industries is a "protective to its and its protection of the prosperity of American industries is a "protection of the prosperity of American industries is a "protection of the prosperity of the prosperity of the process of the protection of the prosperity of the protection of the prosperity of the protection of the p tive tariff," as distinguished from a "prohibi-tory tariff" on one hand, and a "revenue tariff" or "free trade" on the other. These terms are not always employed with precis-ion, and it may be well at the outset to define

ion, and it may be well at the outset to define them, and then to present some means in favor of the protection policy as a consequence against the opposing theories of a "tariff for revenue only" and of free trade.

A tariff in our system of legislation is a duty or tax required by act of congress to be paid by those who import into the United States goods manufactured or articles pro-duced in any foreign country. The effect of the existing tariff law is shown by its operathe existing tariff law is shown by its opera-tion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, on imports of merchandise entered for conon imports of merchandise imported sumption as follows: Merchandise imported duty free, \$210,721,931; dutiable merchandise, \$505,491,967; total, 716,213,948; total duty collected, \$216,138,916. A tariff law properly adjusted is a wise method of raising revenue. This is rendered certain by many con-siderations, only some of which may now be stated: 1. The national government must have revenue, the requisite annual amount of which may be stated at \$300,000,000. This cannot or should not be raised by a tax on farms, and houses, and factories, because those are taxed all they can bear under the authority of the states for state and local pur-Additional tax on these cannot be

2. A tariff is readily collected at a few points with comparatively few officers and at moderate expense. The New York custom house collected last year \$138,908,562; other custom houses, \$59,251,113. The cost was only 31 per cent. To collect the same amount on land and other property all over the country would fill the land with tax collectors, immensely add to the cost, and vastly increase oppor-tunities for fraud and danger of loss.

A portion of the tax comes off the for-eign producer. Foreign sellers of goods pay for the privilegs of selling here. Brought into competition with American goods and with the tax, he is compelled to reduce his price and his profit, and thus pays a part of the revenues which satisfy our pension requirements and public debt interest. Much of the duty paid on foreign commodities is voluntary. People who buy foreign goods will pay the taxes on them, but they can omit to buy if they choose. This is the best form Tariff laws may exist in different forms

and with different results. A prohibitory tariff law is one of the extremes which has few supporters. As a general rule it is de-cidedly objectionable. Under certain circum-stances it would be possible with such a tariff for some classes of manufacturers to create monopolies. Such combinations can, however, rarely occur, and temporary evils should not be used as a pretext to defeat protective legislation in the interest of the peo-ple's labor and skill. Absolute free trade is the absence of all

tariff legislation. Its advocates are numerous and able; its theories plausible, but imprac-ticable. The Cobden club, of England, for example, is one of the advocates of free trade, commanding money for its purposes from those of Great Britain who have impoverished Ireland and reduced the population of that illfated island to beggary and want. This club publishes free trade pamphlets and dis-tributes them broadcast over the country to persuade people to buy of English manufacurors those articles which should duced by the labor and skill of American workmen.

3. A "protective tariff" and a "tariff for revenue only" are antipodal in theory and principle, and in practice they produce widely different results. The necessity for a "pro-tective tariff" and its superiority ever a "tariff for revenue only" will be seen from a

brief statement of what each is.
A protective tariff selects imported articles that might come into competition with those produced here, imposes duties on them, and admits free those articles which do not so com-Thus it levies duties on iron, woolen and cotton goods, and manufactured articles generally to secure to producers here the chief privilege of making them at an advantage over foreign producers. With the tariff on imports foreign producers will in part be driven from the field, or if they come they will be met with a tax from which the producer here is exempt, and thus the manufacturer here can afford to pay better wages than the foreign producer. One chief object is to give to Amer-ican producers the exclusive privileges, so far as possible, of supplying all the wants of our people. But those articles which do not come in competition with our laborers or producers are admitted free of duty, as, for instates, coffee, dyestuffs, &c. These articles mitted free last year were valued at \$ 721,931; those paying duty, \$505,491,967. A "tariff for revenue only" makes no discrimination in favor of the native producer, levies duties solely for revenue, knows no free list, and cares not if the native producer is driven

by the foreign importer from the market.

Another difference between these tariffs is that protection levies higher duties on articles the chief value of which is derived from labor, and lowers duties on those the chie value of which is in the material, while a revenue tariff makes no distinction. The ob ject of this discrimination is to secure better wages for labor. Thus the duty on iron are is 20 per cent., about 35 cents per ton. Labor

is 20 per cent., about 35 cents per ton. Labor is comparatively a small element in its value. On pig iron, with a larger element of labor, the duty is \$7 per ton, and on bar iron, with still more labor, \$20 per ton.

Another difference is that when twe rates of duty will produce the same amount of revenue, protection takes the higher rate, a revenue tariff the lower. Protection adopts the higher duty and less imports to give our producers the privilege of making the iron. ducers the privilege of making the iron.

Protection is necessary to secure our ow estigons the labor afforded by production here. and to secure to capital the employment here.
It is necessary to secure reasonable and liberal

or American farms. This is the great and only reliable market, now consuming 82 percent, of all our agricultural products, excluding soften and tobacco. The foreign market buys only 8 percent. Home industries make the home market. If home industries are destroyed the laborers therein will become agricultural producers and the percent of the perc agricultural producers, and the vast increase of products in that case would find no adequate market at home and abroad.

or products in that case would find no adequate market at home and abroad.

Protection secures cheap manufactures. One fact is worth a thousand theories. When our own manufacturer has the whole market a small profit on each article will be remunerative; when the foreigners share the market, a large profit must be charged to produce the same aggregate profit. Without pretection the foreign producer will sell his goods as a cheap rate to break up the American manufacturer. A protective tariff has proved its beneficial effects for twenty years. The tron is known by its fruits. The result has been an unparalleled growth in wealth, unequalled prosperity, and the existence of all these elements which make a nation great, and its people prosperous and happy.

A tariff for revenue only would ruin our industries. This has been the result of every such tariff, and history, teaching by example, admonishes us to profit by its lessons. No nation can be enduring or permanently great which is not just, which does not care for the interests of the laboring masses of the people. Our policy should be to secure universal education for all the children of the land, to recognize the dynasty of labor to secure

Our policy should be to secure universal education for all the children of the land, to recognize the dynasty of labor, to secure for it the rewards which it so justly ideserves, in order that every man who engages in honest industry and leads an honest life may be able to own and enjoy a home for wife and children, the means of living as an American citizen, and be able in due time to secure a competency.

Mr. D. H. Mason was then introduced, and read an essay on

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF TREATY

TARIFFS. He said: "Within a decade urgent attempts have been made to induce our government to negotiate treaty tariffs with various coun-tries. Strong efforts to that end have pro-ceeded especially from the Dominion of Can-ada, from France, and from Mexico. In the case last named the project has advanced to the practical stage of a drafted treaty of reciprocal free lists, signed by the commissioners appointed by the two governments and awaiting to be submitted to the high contracting parties for final action. Every year the movement toward this sort of international compact is becoming more active and more pressing. It is well worth while, there-fore, to examine closely into the limitations fore, to examine closely into the limitations of the constitutional authority which governs this subject. I boldly affirm at the outset that a treaty tariff can be negotiated only in violation of the organic law of the union. The constitution strictly defines the powers granted to the several departments of the government which it created, each one jeal-ously separated from the others, with clearly marked boundaries. Extreme care was used

arked boundaries. Extreme care was used to prevent one department from infringing in any way upon the prerogatives of another. When the government, therefore, acts at all must act precisely as the constitution diepartments as the constitution specifies, else departments as the constitution specimes, each it violates the fundamental law. The law-making power consists of the house, the senate, and the president acting separately, yet concurrently, or in case of a veto of two-thirds of both the house and the senate acting separately, yet concurrently, to override the veto: but the treaty making power consists of the president and two-thirds of the senators preent, acting separately, yet concurrently, and a concurrence with some foreign govern-ment. These two radically different department. ments of our political structure possess radi-cally different functions, of which one set re-lates to statutory enactments, and was desired to operate as far as municipal legislation can extend, while the other set relates to the ne-gotiation and ratification of international compacts in concert with the analogous pre-rogative in other countries, and was intended to operate beyond the territorial limits of the union where the authority of statutory enact-ments cannot reach. The duties developed upon the law making power cannot be per-formed by the treaty making power, and vice versa. Should either quit its assigned pro-vince and cross its fixed boundaries, the act

would be invasion and encroachment—a vio-lation of organic law.

The theory is current that congress legislates on our commercial relations with other countries subject to the treaty making power. It is said in that behalf that the power granted is to make treaties; that the word treaties is nomen generalissimum, and must generic term all the vaof treaties which the could find either necessary or desirable, else it embraces none; that is as wide as a treaty making power can be, and covers the whole treaty making ground or not an inch of that ground; that it was designed to be co-exground; that it was designed to be co-ex-tensive with all the exigencies of our affairs. But it should be remembered that the treaty making power is the creation of a written constitution, and cannot rise in author-ity and function any higher than is permitted by the limitation of the instrument from which it derives its existence. The organic law is to be construed

as a whole, with due allowance for the re-strictive, modifying, or explanatory force which is contained in the several parts; otherwise the constitution would become a wilderness of powers, in which the most mon-strous usurpations might be found clothed with the masking counterfeit of legitimate potentiality. In the various articles, sections, and clauses this is often pitted against that and clauses this is often pitted against that, diminishing its scope, weakening its vigor or regulating its, modus operands. The treaty making power is not excepted from this essential standard of interpretation and caunot take to itself anything specipically withheld in some other part of the general text, or anything which does not belong to it by direct grant or by unquestionable implication. It must abide by all the confinement within bounds which is set forth in the various grants of authority.

of authority, By the constitution (art. 1, sec. 8) it is provided that "the congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and exises." This power is lodged in congress to the exclusion of every other branch of the government. Even the president's negative annot prevent the exercise of this power in the last resort. To lay duties on imports is therefore wholly and solely a legislative act. therefore wholly and solely a legislative act, Even the president in approval of a bill acts legislatively, not executively, for the obligation of executing the provisions of the bill comes only after he has appended his signature. On the other hand treaty making is an executive act in all its branches and steps from initiation to close. Even the senate when deliberating on a treaty is temporarily part of the executive department, just as the same body when sitting as a court of impeachsame body when sitting as a court of impeach-ment, with the chief justice presiding if the president is on trial, is temperarily part of the

ndicial department.

Now when a treaty tariff is concluded this ower to lay taxes, duties, and imposts is usurped by the treaty making power from which such power was carefully and dis-tinctly withheld by specifically conferring it elsewhere. President and senate appropriate to themselves a prerogative which is reserved without exception (even when the president approves a bill or a resolution) to house and sonate. There is nothing in the constitutional language formulating and conferring the power of taxation which indicates the exercise of that power by league or by compromise a rething which points to this co-oxer. mise; nothing which points to this co-opera-tion of a foreign government, nothing which designates a treaty making faculty. An in-fringement of the organic law takes place whenever duties on imports are fixed by in-ternational agreement. Hence, a treaty tariff-ment by mecancilations.

must be unconstitutional.

Again, the constitution provides that all "bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives." The sedistinctly excluded from the initiative The senate is statutory enactments belonging to said class yet not from those of any other class, and must wait without authority to act until the ouse has acted. Hence, from the foundation of the government the rule has been reco nized as imperative and inviolate that ever neasure which would have the effect of in creasing or of diminishing or of regulating the revenue, whether by duties or imports revenue, whether by or otherwise, must have its origin in the popular branch of congress. How, then, can the president, even with the advice and consenthe senate, constitutionally originate any act the origination of which is expressly co

It is necessary to scoure reasonable and liberal wages to American workmen. It is necessary to make and maintain a home market France, or Mexico, would plainly take away, adelphia for Liverpool.

for the time stipulated in the text of the treaty, the power of the house to increase or diminish the specified duties agreed upon in the treaty, so far as each treaty country would be concerned.

After pursuing the argument at considerable length, and showing that his views were en-tertained by the framers of the constitution, Mr. Mason continued: Within the purview of my argument, the Hawaiian treaty is also Mr. Mason continued: Within the purview of my argument, the Hawaiian treaty is also unconstitutional, for on covenanting that certain articles from these islands shall be admitted free of duty into the United States, it invales a province of action assigned expressly, entirely, exclusively to co gress. Authority to lay a dary implies authority to exempt from a duty; hance as congress is cinthed with sole authority in lay duties, it is clothed with authority to exempt from duties, and since the treaty making power has no authority to do the former it has no authority to do the latter; otherwise the same propogative would be yested in radically different branches of our government, which would be contrary to the plain design of its founders.

Finally, it is questionable whether the Hawaiian treaty does not violate in apirit if not in letter that provision of the constitution which declares (art. 1, sec. 9) that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another. Nearly all the importations under the treaty from its beginning until now have been entered at the single port of San Francisco, so that in practical effect a preference is given to that port over all the other ports in the union, the kinds of articles landed in the one port free of duty having to pay duty in almost every other.

Considering that we already have one un-

other.

Considering that we already have one unconstitutional treaty in force, that another is impending with Mexico, that the Montreal Corn exchange has memorialized the Dominion government to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, that persistent ciforts were made only a few years ago to ar rauge conventional duties between this country and France, and that other similar at

ratigo conventional duties between this country and France, and that other similar attempts may be set on foot, I think my views on the subject are both timely and important. The logic of this paper carried weight, and in the discussion upon it its sentiments were indorsed by the association.

The next paper was read by Mr. William H. Armstrong, of the internal revenue bareau. He read a paper on the "Spirit Tax and Temperance," and began by saying that "in the last twenty years ended June, 30, 1882, the internal revenue from spirits has aggregated \$904,863,786, from fermented ligors \$163,150,528, and from tobacco \$395,384, 242, making a gmnd total of \$1,663,386,856."

"My main purpose," he said, "however, in preparing this paper is to correct a popular error, that the government by taxing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors becomes a partner with making and selling such liquors, and becomes morally responsible for the evils resulting therefrom. The facts of the case are, however, that no license in these excise cases is ever issued by United States collectors, but only receipts for the amount of tax paid. Not only does the government not license this business, but it goes further, and selects for its most onerous taxation this very business of making and selling distilled spirits."

Mr. Armstrong continued at great length, showing that the government, instead of

Mr. Armstrong continued at great length nowing that the government, instead of icensing or favoring this business, actually retards and restricts it as far as it legally can.
The paper was discussed by Mesars. Ely,
Metcalf, Judge Lawrence, and Mr. Draper, the latter of whom said, as a temperatics man of fifty years, that we had been without a tax on liquors, and didn't think we had improved much during the period that the tax has been

Mr. George B. Dixwell was the last essayist,

choosing the theme, "Who is Oppressed by the Tariff" "The free trade press," said he. "has been ree fract trace press, said he, has been very persevering in its efforts to persuade the people that they are oppressed by the grinding taxation of the tariff; but it has not been at all precise in pointing out the classes who are oppressed—if, indeed, there are any such classes. Fine cottons and woolens, silks, the costlier wines, and innumerable other objects of estentation come in from abroad and pay of estentation come in from abroad and pay to the government a vast aggre-gate of duties, but the classes who use these things are hardly numerous enough to be called the "people;" they are not those who carn one, two, or three dollars a day, but those who can spend ten, twenty, thirty, or more dollars, and would spend the same amount in luxuries and estentation even if these things come in free. The cottens and woulens used by the great mass of the people woolens used by the great mass of the people can be made, according to the declaration of free trade writers, nearly as cheaply at home as abroad, and must therefore be sold nearly as cheaply, for every investor knows there would be little chance of getting more than 7 per cent, out of new mills. So Mr. Dixwell continued at length, showing that the protection given the iron and steel indus-tries, instead of oppressing, had vastly bene-fited the people, especially in the matter of that prime necessity of civilization, railroads. He said in reference to the duty on sugar: plunder.' We produce only a small proportion of what

we consume. Upon this proportion we save about two-thirds the selling price by keeping at home values we should otherwise be com-pelled to send abroad. The duty upon the balance which is imported goes to support the government, and thus obviates the necessity of other taxation. As the domestic production increases under a steady tariff policy the saving to the country would increase, and the ultimate and not distant result will be that the nation will obtain the whole of its awar by means of its own inwhole of its sugar by means of its own in-dustry at no greater cost in labor, and per-haps at no greater cost in money than it could obtained for by importation. If it could not be produced from the cane, or from sor-ghum or maize, it could be from the beet, and and at a price not exceeding that of tropical sugar imported duty free. If it be asked why this is not done, if it be really ossible, the answer is that it cannot be don cause of the instability of our tariff legisla-m. Beet root sugar can only be produced by the aid of very great capital, and this will ardly venture into an industry which is lia-de to be ruined before it is established. It is lowever, an industry which extends from th Atlantic occan to the Caspian sea, and there appears to be few save legisla-tive obstacles to its introduction into the United States with an annual saving of \$100,000,000 now sent abroad." Not alone sugar, but salt, and the textile and iron in sugar, our said, and the textile and iron in-dustries were advanced, and the people conse-quently benefited by a protective tariff. In conclusion, he said: "It is the direct taxes, and only these, that the people feel to be

oppressive,"
Dr. Young then stated that Senator Platt would not on Friday evening deliver an eulogy on the late Marshall Jewell, one of the first vice presidents of the association, but would make some remarks on his memory. A committee, composed of Hon. John C. New, Dr. Young, and Mr. Dixwell, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions upon his death.

The association then adjourned until this

Big Sales of Wool,

Boston, Feb. 15 .- The sale of nearly 5,500, 000 pounds of wool a week ago was regarded as a very heavy week's business, but it was known that a great deal was sold between dealers. There was much anxiety to see if the movement continued, and if consume advanced two cents per pound. There had been little er no trading among dealers the past week, and yet the sales again have been very large, nearly 4,500,000 pounds, with an advance in price of about one cent, and the sales have been almost entirely to manufacturers, hence the wool has gone into use.

Georgia Races. AUGUSTA, Feb. 15 .- Third day of Augusta Joeky club, races. Weather clear and warm;

attendance fair. First race, one mile, won by Bonnie Kate; Minus second. Time 1.45). Second race, two miles, wan by Helen Wallace; Bonnie Castle second. Time 3.431. Third race, mile heats, won by Col. Sprague; Belle of Charleston distanced. Time 1.472.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-City of Para from

Aspinwall, Avila from West Indian ports, and Geesei from Copenhagen and Christianiand. New Castles, Feb. 15.—Horsley from New QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—Indiana from PhilDEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Number of Fatal Accidents, Collisions, and Derailing of Trains-Loss of Life. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.-The express train which left Kausas City on Tuesday night, when about twenty miles south of Moberly, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, encountered at 6 o clock yeserous morning characters as broken rail, and five of the siz cars consti-tuting the train were detailed and wreeked. The engineer, John Lester, was scalded to death, and the iroman, John Mornby, was cut into four pieces. None of the passengers

cut into four pieces. None of the passengers were injured.
Cutcaco, Feb. 15.—A passenger train bound west, on the Grand Trunk radlway, struck a broken rail a mile east of Flint, Mich., ditching three coaches, one a Pullman car. The engine and mail and baggage car passed safely. The engineer, with commandable bravery and presence of mind, stopped the engine immediately, got two pails of water and extinguished the fire that had broken out in one coach. Thus preventing a believer. inediately, got two pails of water and extinguished the fire that had broken out in one coach, thus preventing a holocaust. Mrs. Huldah L. Seaman, aged 74, of St. Vincent, Ont., was instantly killed. She was going to Nebraska with her daughter, Mrs. Hill, who is badly injured, and has became insane. Thomas Lindsay was fatally injured in the chest. In jumping from the car he was thrown under the trucks. William Magnes, of Waterloo, was slightly injured in the head. Mrs. Chester Miller, of St. Albans, Vt., had her nose broken and was otherwise badly injured. Among others injured were John Miller, of Outarlo, in the shoulder and head; Mrs. Clock, of Ordensburg, N. Y., in the back and neck; F. M. Cartis, of Bloomington, Ill., in the leg; B. G. Shechan, of New York, in the hand; E. H. Bowman, Oneida county, N. N., in the head; Alphonzo Tanglers, Quebec, in the head; Alphonzo Tanglers, Genet, Vt., in the hand; Miss Sophie Hand, Bay City, Mich., in the head; Miss Addie Dozors, Manchester, N. H., in the back, and H. B. Waterman and wife, of Milwaukee, braises.

General Munager Calloway, of the Grand

II., in the back, and II. B. Waterman and wife, of Milwaukee, braises.

General Manager Calloway, of the Grand Trunk road, left here last night to investigate the circumstances attending the accident near Flint, Mich. An inquest over the bady of Airs. Huldah Samaan (the only person killed) resulted in a verdiet exoncrating the officers and employes of the road from blune, as the accident was unavoidable—a rafl breaking as the train passed over it. The wounded were taken care of by the company. No one of them was damerously hart, except Mr. Webb, who arrived here this evening. There were 165 passengers on the train.

who arrived here this evening. There were 165 passengers on the train.

Lancasteu, Pa., Feb. 15.—Great detention to travel on the Pennsylvania railway was caused to-day by accidents at different points. Two castward bound freights collided at Aiglen at 2 o'clock this morning, wrecking five cars, and completely blocking the tracks for several bours. A westbound freight collided with another at Christiana at 9 o'clock, wrecking a number of cars and blocking the tracks ing a number of cars and blocking the track four hours. The engine of the Lancaster ac-commodation also jumped the track within the city limits, causing a detention of over an hour. Nobody was injured in any of the hour. No accidents.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15-Three men were probably fataliy injured by a collision yesterday in the southwestern suburbs of this city, between Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Milwaukee and St. Paul trains. Engineer Baxter, Fireman White, and Brakeman Brown are the unfortunates. All three are thought to be dying. At the time fog prevailed, and carelessness on the part of the Milwaukee and

St. Paul train men caused the smash up.

HAMILTON, ONT., Feb. 15.—The Pacific
express train collided to-night with the eastbound express, on the great western division of the Grand Trunk railway, near Dundas, Two persons are reported to have been killed and several injured.

The collision occurred two miles east of

Dundas. A heavy fog prevailed. A track-man observing the trains approaching dis-played a flag. The day express seeing it, slackened its speed. The Facilie was very heavy, and going up the grade. The trains crashed into each other, demolishing engines and tenders, and as far as the smoking car of the Pacific. Engineer Mason, of the latter, and two passengers were killed, and seven passengers were wounded. The other engineer and the train hands escaped. Auxilliary trains with surgeons and wrecking apparatus have gone to the scene

Murdered for Plunder.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—The New Laredo special says: "On the arrival of the north bound train from Laredo at Webb Station last night, William Muuroe, telegraph operator and agent, the only person at this isolate station, was found dead on the floor in a po-or blood, shot through the head and his sku crushed with a hatchet. On his table was an unfinished letter to his mother, saying that he was saving money to visit her in July next. It is supposed he was murdered for

Disston's Party in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 15.—A special from Fort Meyers says Disston's party; of twenty-two gentlemen reached here to-day, having crossed the peninsula by steamer, through the canals and Lake Okecchobee, the first time it was ever done.

PERSONAL.

W. G. David, United States army, is at the Eb-B. Williams and wife, of West Virginia, are at the St. Marc. C. P. Huntington, president of the Central Pacific railway, is at the Riggs.

Lloyd I. Beall, T. H. Ellet, and C. L. Todd, of Richmond, are at the Ebbit. Mrs. C. A. Godfrey and daughter and Miss Rutter, of New York, are at the Higgs. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry and Mrs. G. K. Jeweit, of New York, are at the Arlington. W. N. Graves, N. H. McKeloey, H. Loomis, H. Chester, of Pittaburg, are at the Eublit.

C. F. Taylor and wife, Virginia; C. J. Weeks and wife, North Carolina, are at the National. F. L. Pickard and wife, Boston, and N. H Kirch-hoffe and wife, St. Louis, are at the National. Hon. James Montgomery, of New York, Dr. G. T. Stevens, and John B. Gough, the lecturer, are as

the Epblit. Mrs. William Van Kirk, Mrs. M. Grier, Miss E. Grier, Miss A. Grier, Mrs. C. B. Shea, of Boston. are at the Ruggs. John Lynch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kilmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Hackley, and Gen. Hamilton Ward are at Willard's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jacobus, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ackerman, and Miss Grace L. Jacobus, of Ne York, are at Willard's. Hou, J. W. Johnston, of Virginia; J. W. McKee and wife, J. W. Faller, son, and daughter, Phila-delphia, are at Wittard's. John Brontree, New York: Samuel Hoar, Massa-offusetts; Mrs. Honry J. Curtis, and Miss E. R. Hawley, are at Wormley's.

S. A. Nickerson, Mrs. Joseph Nickerson, Miss M. E. Nickerson, Miss Dammett, Miss S. E. Sears, or Mussachusetts, are at the Riggs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ratton, J. R. Kent, N. J. Rees, W. E. Watson, Mrs. M. E. Ingersoll, Miss E, Parkhurst, of New York, are at the Riggs. William F. Mott, F. G. Eyans, Now York: F. F. Rickor, New Hampshire; W. C. Tane, Maine; A. B. Crans, Fred Howard, Baltimore: Arthur F. Egleston, Connecticut, are at the Aribigion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham, H. C. de Rham, of New York: E. C. Marsion, San Francisco, and John W. Garrest, president or the Baltimore and Ohio railway, and wire, are at the Arilugton. Geo. M. Wallace, Philadelphia; W. H. Powell, Chicago: Prauk Graham, Fairiax, Va.: H. H. Hampion, Samuel W. Caldwell, Austin Young, L. Williams and Ben Douglass, N. Y., are at the St. Marc.

G. W. F. H. Robinson, New York; B. C. White and C. H. Sgirm, New Jersey; C. A. Cleveland, Kansas; James J. Damonelle, Pittsburg; John A. Bleir, New Jersey; Francis Cobb, Maine, are at Willard's.

M. H. Suheton, Maryland; I. J. Sweeney, Philadelphia; J. P. Witmer, Tennessee; M. C. Osbern, Alabama; L. R. Baur, Philadelphia; A. Kaefi, Alabama; R. R. Roberts, Omaha; Mrs. C. Hook and E. Thayer, New York, George Marston, New Hampshire, are at the National.

Kugel, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. R. Kempt, Oil City, Pa., A. R. Speel, St. Paul, Minna, R. L. Lar-land, New York; D. Axioli, Richmond, Va. J. W. Mixcell, Mass; O. S. Mennadis, Mrs. E. J. Franch, Philadelphia; George Deaner, Massachusetts; H. L. Rosenbaum, Eintra, N. Y. H. N. Trumbul, Scoulagton, Cohm., and H. C. Dear, Dakota, are at the Eubitt.

the Edditt.

Miss Baird, Miss F. A. Baird, Philadelphia; Ed. Lucker, New York, T. L. Neal, Ohio; C. F. Baker, Beston; J. S. Mamidian, Pennsylvania; L. S. Packard, Mas-achusetts; F. F. Fendleton, Philadelphia; C. E. Buck and wife, Richmond; D. T. Willebia; C. E. Buck and wife, Richmond; D. T. Willebia; C. E. Buck and wife, Richmond; D. T. Willebia; C. E. Buck and Wile, Richmond; D. T. Willebia; C. Honnessey, L. C. Markell, Philadelphia; W. J. Manadeld, Boston; H. D. Grane, G. J. Sear, New York; Horace Wade, Boston; E. C. Fuller, Scranton, are at the Riggs.